AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and State Notes. N. C. Thrali has been appointed assistant to President Oakes on the Northern Pacific. The Western lines have agreed to extend the

Hmit on Colorado winter excursion tickets to April 30, 1889. Sunday night next local sleepers between Indianapolis and St. Louis go on over the Indian-

apolis & St. Louis road.

Passenger agents here have been notified that Mongomery, Als., has been dropped from the list of Southern tourist points. President Millard, of the Indianapolis car-

works, says that they now have contracts which will keep the works busy until Nov. 1, 1889. The Chicago & Alton has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, it seemingly being difficult for this road to get out of this

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton company has asked the New York Stock Exchange to list \$2,000,000 second mortgage 44 per cent. 50year gold bonds. The prospect of an advance in grain rates to

seaboard points bas vanished, the Baltimore &

Ohio now having reduced its rates to the basis of the other roads. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road and of the Chesapeake & Ohio, has gone East to be

absent several days. The Pennsylvania system of roads, operated in Pennsylvania alone, is assessed at \$59,671,316, and pays in taxes \$382,192. All roads in Pennsylvania pay a tax of \$1,340,341.

General Agent Henderson has been notified that on the 15th of this month the Adams Express Company goes on to some 3,000 miles of road in the Northwest, giving them 360 additional billing points.

The Chicago, Burlington & Northern road has withdrawa from the Northwestern Passenger Agents' Association, which, it is thought, in passenger agents' circles, means more trouble between the Northwestern lines. The gross earnings of the Bee-line proper in

September were \$783,563. Net earnings, \$330,-290. The gross earnings for the first nine months of the year were \$5,582,204. Net earnings for the same period, \$1,578,507. The gauge of the Canton & Cleveland road will be changed to standard on the 18th of this month. Most of their equipment for a standard-

gauge road has been received, the Puliman com-

pany furnishing the rolling stock, locomotives Superintendent Ewan, of the Bee-line, will move with his force into the rooms fitted up for them in the new Union Station on Monday next. Superintendent Bennet, of the C., St. L. & P., will not move from Richmond here until the

Rates east-bound on both live hogs and provisions have been reduced by the Pennsyl-Vania lines to the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, which makes the rates on both 23 cents per 100 pounds, Indian-

apolis to New York. It is stated that the Grant locomotive-works are to be removed West, and that Chicago is likely to get them. No effort has been made to secure them for Indianapolis, which is a much better point. The works employ a large number of men, and turn out two engines a day.

The stock of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road has worked up to 94 points, and this figure does not bring much on to the market. There seems to be but little question as to this stock going to par before New Year's, unless the railroads get to cutting

The Pennsylvania people will, in a few days, put on a through coach between Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., hauling it on the Penn-sylvania special, which leaves here at 3 P. M., and will land passengers at the capital at 2 P. M. next day, or twenty-three hours, Indianapolis to

Passenger conductors running on the Baltimore & Ohio road are now no longer required to give personal security of \$3,000 for their conduct, but are being bonded at \$5 per annum in the American Surety Company, New York. Both the company and the conductors are pleased over the new arrangement. The Minneapolis & St. Louis management

has entered a protest against the misuse of mileage tickets by roads in the Northwestern Passenger Agents' Association. The charge is made that one St. Paul broker has been stocked up with this class of tickets by one of the roads running to Chicago out of that city. W. E. Arnold, who represents the Southern Florida road, passenger department, is in the

city making preparations for the Southern tourist travel. He says that the Florida roads look for a good business as soon as this yellow fever scare dies out. On the line of their road there have been no cases worth mentioning. It is stated that there will be another effort

made on the convening of the State Legislat ere to establish a railroad commission for Indiana. The railroad companies, it is said, will not oppose such action should the commission be patterned after that of Massachusetts or either of several of the other Eastern States.

D. C. Walsh, chief clerk of Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania road, has been appointed division ticket agent of the P., W. & B. road, the position made vacant by the death of Geo. A. Dadmun. Mr. Walsh has been in the passenger department of the Pennsylvania road since 1872. E. M. Pile succeeds him on the Pennsylvania

Chairman Midgeley, of the Southwestern Association of roads, has returned from the East and expects to continue in his present position, all reports to the contrary. His headquarters will still be at Chicago. The impression prevails that within a few days an advance in rates by the Southwestern lines will be announced. The heavy losses in earnings which these lines have made brought them to their senses.

All ticket agents on the Erie lines, including those on the N. Y., P & O., and the Chicago & Atlantic, have been notified that they may again receive commissions on the sales of tickets. This violates the trunk-line agreement of April, 1887 which was made to destroy this like a closely-matted head of hair, it may be deevil. The Erie's action will likely lead to the resumption of paying commisions by a majority of the roads and will cost them a great deal of

Miscellaneous Items. It is stated that the St. Louis & San Francisco

road will be extended to Little Rock, Ark., next The New York Air-line Railroad Company, in

which H. B. Hammond is largely interested, has been reorganized with a large capital. The Erie is said to have in service an engine

for burning soft coal which is the homeliest, yet the most powerful, locomotive in this country. The Granger lines, as they are known, have entered upon their advanced rates, and will likely next week begin to report increased gross

The Cherokee & Dakota road has been purchased by the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company. The road is 155 miles long and passes through a good country.

The stockholders of the Georgia Pacific road meet on the 28th of this month to elect directors, and take action relative to the lease of the road to the Richmond Terminal people. The train mileage of the Union Pacific last

month was the largest in the history of the road. Hardly a day passes that there is not as high as fifteen fast-freight trains leave Ogden for the East, and the travel over the road is unusually A deal is on between the Missouri Pacific and

the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe managements, looking to a friendly traffic agreement, which will bring about a better maintenance of rates in the large territory in which both are con-The Chicago Union Transfer Company, Ye cently incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000,

proposes to construct a system of tracks which will connect the twenty-one Chicago roads and do away with the delays of handling traffic within the city of Chicago. Work on the great railroad bridge which Boston capitalists are building to span the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn., has been commenced. The bridge proper is on the cantflever plan, and will consist of a channel span

770 feet in length. This is said to be the longest single span of the kind in the world, and its construction is a difficult piece of engineering. The bridge will also have two spans each 620 feet in length. The bridge will be 34 feet in width, and while only one railroad track will be used at present, the strength of the brid e will be such that two tracks can be laid. The plans already contemplate a wagon-road for vehicles. The bridge will be approached from the west ever an iron trestle 5,200 feet in length, and an embankment of 1,800 feet in length. It will be approached from the east ever an iron trestle 1,000 feet long, and over an embankment

Tickets, Please.

Movember Scribner. The passenger-train conductor has, in many respects, the most difficult position in the railconductor, and a polished gentleman, to boot. But in his long apprenticeship on a freight train he has very likely been learning how not to ful-fill the additional requirements of a passenger conductorship. He must now manage his train in a sort of automatic way, for he has his mind filled with the care of his passengers and the collection of tickets. He must be good at fig.

ures, keeping accounts and handling money, though the freight-train service has given him no experience in this line. Year by year, the clerical work connected with the taking up of tickets and collecting of cash fares has been increased until now, on many roads, an expert bank clerk would be none too proficient for the duties imposed.

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN SPAIN.

A Revolt of the Army Imminent Unless Reforms Are Introduced.

Havana Letter in New York Sun. Unlike the parrot for which a large sum was asked because, "hough it could not talk, it was informed of his nomination, he delivers a series of speeches, complimenting his party on the wisdom of its choice, and reminding his hearers that Spain was once the ruler of the world, at which there is unbounded enthusiasm, and everybody agrees that a most eloquent, upright and segacious representative has been selected. Once in office, he passes his time addressing his friends and writing letters to the opposition organs. No time is left for action. The Cortes open and close, and the Ministers do nothing. Studying, as they call it, the government's problems, the sessions succeed each other without anything being accomplished. The questions acquire undue prominence by reason of the inaction of one side and the impatience of the other. The language of the contending factions becomes bitterer every day. Deliberation gives way to passion, and in replying to personal insults the original bill under discussion is lost sight of for the time being, and when taken up again it is found to be so charged with passion and ill-feeling that to argue its adoption or postponement imperils a Minister's portfolio.

The popular suffrage and the army reform measures chiefly occupied the attention of the Cortes's latest asssion, even the economic question being relegated to a secondary place. The renevation of the army is the burning question of the Lour at Madrid. The proposed reforms will serve to make the army more democratic, its graduations more liberal and just. The poor will not always remain soldiers, in spite of great merits, while the rich and the members of the sristocracy leap into all the high places. The overwhelming predominance of officers in proportion to the number of soldiers, and the many confusing and contradictory titles bestowed on the officers, will be done away with.

But these are not the only causes of the existing dissatisfaction. The hatred between the soldiers and officers, and the envious rivalry between the different sections of the army have for a long time been the most dangerous elements of the discussion. Already two War Minno distant date occasion another. Another source of anxiety lies in the fact that the promises which the Liberals have been holding out to the army in case of its successful revolt against the government, and the re-establishment of the republic have enkindled the soldiers' enthusiasm, and an uprising of a large portion of the

army has been feared for some time. The other day the Queen Regent called Gen. Cassola, the former War Minister, to a private interview, and asked him to say, without fear or flattery, what truth there was in the ugly rumors that were afloat concerning the army, and what were its feelings toward the crown. Cassola is reported to have said that "the army's loyalty could be counted on, but that if the army reforms were not carried out immediately public peace would be in danger." The Queen, it is said, thanked him for his frankness, and hinted to him that his return to the Ministry would be grateful to her.

Recent acts of the administration would seem to give value to Cassola's words predicting an early outbreak among the soldiers. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard against it. The officers sleep in the barracks with their uniforms on; sentinels are placed at short distances, and frequently relieved; mounted officers gallop through the cities at frequent intervals during the night, while from the armeries come the sound of the roar of musketry and the heavy tread of the soldiers at their drill. The severe discipline to which the army is being subjected would seem to indicate that it is being put in readiness not only to put down the populace. but to resist the attack of one of its own wings. Generals Martinez-Campos and Cassola, representing the two principal opposing factions of the army, tend to complicate the situation by remaining irreconcilable enemies, each one playing his cards with unscrupulous audacity and undisguised enmity, and, unfortunately, the army leaders are beginning to exercise again their old-time absolute sway, of which Senor Canovas del Castillo, when at the helm of state, despoiled them. It was thought that the disgraceful scene of the crown's favorites ruling the country, as was the case with O'Donnell and Narvaez during the reign of Isabella II, could not happen to-day; but again do the jealousies and ambition of a few generals shake the Iberian

Sagasta is under a hot fire. He has succeeded in postponing the discussion of these army measures for a few days, but nothing has been gained; for when the Cortes reepen in a fortnight, and the subject is again treated, tho Cabinet will be all the more convinced of its instability, and its opponents, under the able and intrepid leadership of Canovas, Zorilla and Martinez-Campos, will be all the better prepared to cope with it. These several parties, each distinguished by particular and personal aims, are all warring upon the government. Indications point to very troublous times ahead for the Cabinet when the Cortes reassemble. It cannot much longer withstand the implacable opposition of its enemies, and the discussion of these army reforms, which is the first item on its callandar, has, already proved fatal to one Ministry. Should the present holder of the war portfolio, Gen. O'Ryan, fall and a crisis ensue, the reins of power will in all probability go to the head of the conservative party, Senor Canovas del Castillo.

The whole matter, though it appears exceedingly complicated on its surface, resolves itself into a question of personal ambition and private interest. It will take some time, however, to strip this army measure of the many side issues that obscure and involve the real question; for sirable or even necessary to disentangle it, but the process will be both tedious and painful.

The Liberal party has displayed unusual activity of late. Senors Pi y Margall, Salmeron, and Carbajal, the acknowledged representative heads of the principal Republican factions, after careful deliberation with the leaders of the Republican clubs throughout Spain, have decided to unite themselves under a common banner. and by all means in their power endeavor to excite the army and people in different parts of Spain to rise simultaneously in armed opposition to the government.

To offset this coalition, Sagasta proposed a union to Gen. Lopez Dominguez, having failed in his endeavors to associate himself with Marshal Martinez-Campos. The General demanded that the universal-suffrage bill be immediately presented to the Cortes for their approbation. To this Sagasta could not accede, as the army bill had to be attended to first. Thereupon Lopez Dominguez abruptly terminated their re-

Pi y Margal, in a recent speech at Saragoza, exhorted his followers to observe steadfast fidelity to their principles, irrespective of petty hatreds and sectional issues, if they would hasten the triumph of their noble aspirations.

Senor Martos, the President of Congress, and Minister Marquis de la Vega Armigo have spoken on the government side. Castelar followed. with his rotund periods and exaggerated promises. Gracefully evading the crucial subject of the army-reform measures, he expended his eloquence on the universal-suffrage bill. Time passes quickly, and the Cortes will soon reopen by order of Sagasta. Has he ordered his own funeral?

NO FALSE MODESTY.

"Carp" Is Surprised at the Anatomical Display in Japan.

Frank L. Carpenter's Tokio Letter. The houses are made of pieces or slides, and during the daytime the whole front of the lower story slides back, and you can see all that is going on within. The Japanese have no false modesty, and all the operations of the family are visible as you pass along the street. Picture here an almond-eyed maiden, with a skin of that rich color shown by the cream of the Jersey cow, who sits flat on the floor before a little round mirror. Her dress is pulled down to her waist, and her upper half is as bare as that of the Venus de Medici. She primps and powders, and paints her lips red as I look on behind my fan and wonder, and at last, as thoroughly shocked, I turn my eyes across the street, I see a mother sitting nearly as bare, on the floor of the house opposite, giving a meal to a naked three-year-old boy who stands up and tugs away like a lamb.

I start from the neighborhood, but the same sights greet my eyes in every quarter. In one house, sprawled at full length upon the floor, I see the father of a family lying upon his stomach and kicking up his bare legs. About him play half-naked children, and on the canals fullgrown men scull great boats in the clothes that Man Friday wore before he was dressed by Robinson Crusoe. In another house I see the family cooking going on, and in another a party is squatted down at dinner. There is with it all but little dirt, and the anatomical display on the whole is not unpleasant.

I SUFFERED for two weeks with "neuralgia" of the face, and precured immediate relief by using Salvation Oil Mrs. Wm. C. Balb. All N. Carey st., Balto, MA

HOME LIFE AT "ELLERSLIE."

The Delightful Country Seat and the Family of L. P. Morton-Five Little Maids at Home. Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

RHINEBECK-ON-THE-HUDSON, Nov. 2 .- The sunshine of this Indian summer week lies lies fair and dreamy on the Hudson's shores. Just where the river receives the waters of Rondout creek a little curve in its course forms a crescent in which nestles the tiny village of Rhinecliff, on the eastern bank, a matter of a couple of miles or so from Rhinebeck, its larger neighbor. Up from the village, along a mile and a half of picturesque country road, the children on the roadside point out to the inquira devil for thinking," the Spanish Ministers are | ing stranger the direction of "Mr. Morton's never thinking or doing, but they are always place," with a vague consciousness in their speaking. The moment a Spanish Minister is round eyes that something beyond the ordinary has set in motion such a tide of pilgrims to the charming villa. It stands in a high and commanding relation to

the river, just far enough back to escape the dampness from its mists. Nearly 1,000 acres are comprized in Mr. Morton's tract surrounding the house, which are inclosed by a stone wall, and spread back far beyond the view. The gate on the further side of the grounds is more than a mile from the mansion, through a driveway of great beauty leading out into the country beyond. Approaching the house from the river gate

you pass, on the left, extensive greenhouses with domed roofs, which remain from the former ownership but have been newly repaired and refitted. Beyond these lies a grapery. At your right, in the distance sparkles a little lake spanned by a rustic bridge. The grounds are studded with noble trees in clumps with patches of open, sun-bright lawn between. Among the dark green firs stand oaks, beeches and maples, just harmonizing their differences of autumnal tint by agreeing on a mellow, oldgold and brown, as the season wanes. A nutty crispness is in the leaves under foot. The airs of your childhood are blowing. The dreams of your childhood are flowing and glowing and disporting through your world-wearied brain; you hear the laughter of children as you draw near the house and straightway catch glimpses of a bevy of little maids, dressed tastefully and all alike, romping among the trees, if, by chance, it is after lesson hours. One or more of the tallest will come toward you to anticipate your inquiry, sedately hospitable, for they bave been sedulously trained in polite consideration

for others. Pause a moment and take in the architectural effects of this poem by Hunt in stone and mortar. It faces north and south, the bend in the river favoring this situation, and its windows command the river breeze on the hottest summer day. It extends 115 feet by 75 feet, and its style has suggestions of the renaissance and old English. There are verandas surroundisters have fallen as a result of this army faction | ing it on three sides, two of them rounded to feeling. It caused last June's crisis, and may at | follow the curve of the bay-windows. The first story is built of red stone. Above that is plaster finish, with exposed beams and a gabled roof. The external woodwork and verandas are

painted in dark Venetian red. From these verandas you can see the Catskill and Highlands, the Peughkeepsie bridge, the spires of Kingston and busy Rondout. This place was bought from the Indians in 1686, and was long in possession of the Kip family. Maturin Livingston bought it 1814, gave it the name of Ellerslie, and erected the bouse which was removed to make way for this one, but Mrs. Livingston, a daughter of Morgan Lewis, felt too remote from her family to be contented here, and they occupied it but a short time, if at all. In 1844 Wm. Kelly paid \$42,000 for 400 acres of Mr. Morton's present demain, and many of the handsome features of the grounds are due to him. The impression the house gives you is that it was built to be looked out of by landscape-loving eyes. It is many-windowed, and each window is one selid pane of plate glass. The effect inside is indescribably buoyant and pleasing, for each window is an uninterrupted

The door is opened for you by a dignified middle-aged man, who performed the same func-tion for the family at Washington eight or nine years ago, and has a genial memory of faces. Inside the door several bread marble steps lead up to the central ball, a superb apartment, twenty-five feet wide and ribbed overhead with beams of quartered oak. A recessed stairway winds from it to the chambers. There is high wainscoting of the oak, and a fire-place on one side. It is luxuriously appointed and opens into the library, the drawing-room and Mrs. Morton's private sitting-room, making on occasion one grand salon of the four. The library door and the door of Mrs. Morton's room face each other. His portrait hangs in the hall opposite her door, and her's, painted by a Paris artist, with her three little daughters grouped around her (when their number was only three) hangs facing the door of the library, which is also his office. It is the countenance of a beautiful weman that looks down on you. She is an ivery blende, with fascinating smile and features, and with gray-blue eyes, gently mirthful, but capable of profound emotion. She is of medium height, with a supple, perfect figure. Another portrait that interests the visitor, is that of Mr. Morton's mother, Lucretia Parsons Morton, who died in Philadelphia in 1859, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Hartpence.

He is just the sort of man to worship mother, wife and home with intense devotion. Witness his momorial tribute to the wife of his youth-Mrs. Lucy Kimball Morton-in the beneficent form of the Grace Church Orphanage, erected at a cost of \$73,000. But the love we have cherished for the dead changes to reverence, and the heart craves new ties. The brilliant and lovely girl wife who came into his life in 1873, and is now the mother of his six children -five daughters on earth, one little son in heaven-so manifestly fills the great deep of his nature with overflowing tenderness that it is beautiful to see them together and the goodly circle of growing girls about them. The eldest, at fourteen, is tall and graceful, with much of her father's looks. She is Edith Livingston. The next is Lina Kearney. Both middle names belong to Mrs. Morton's family. Then came Helen, Alice and little Mary, who was born shortly before they sailed for Paris on Mr. Morton's ministry to France. Louis Parsons, the son, was next older than Mary. He died at four months old. This is the one irreconcilable blow of fate, the tender shadow on their heartbstone. Mrs. Morton was Anna Livingston-Street, daughter of one of the prominent residents of the Hudson valley, Mr. William I. Street, of Poughkeepsie, and niece of Alfred B. Street. the poet, and for many years State librarian at Albany. Her mother was Miss Kearney, first cousin of Gen. Philip Kearney. She is an elegant woman of somewhat different type from her daughter. She has also a son residing in New York. She keeps her own separate home by preference, but always near her children. She occupies a cozy flat in New York, and while the

family were at Paris she took an appartment one square away from the legation. She is now visiting Mrs. Morton at Ellerslie. The new house is not yet fully furnished. There has not been time. The drawing room is incomplete, and Mrs. Morton's chamber, just over her sitting-room, a spacious apartment, which is to be furnished in white and gold, has parts of several different sets in it temporarily. The little girls have a group of dainty bed-rooms on either side of this. Mrs. Street was a delightful addition to the domestic and social life of the family whenever she visited them in Washington. She sits by Mr. Morton's side at table. Mrs. Morton facing him between her eldest and youngest daughters. Besides the other three, the family circle at table includes Mr. Morton's long-time private secretary. Mr. Coyney. who was with him both in Washington and Paris, and a young lady governess trained in normal school methods, who is grounding her young pupils theroughly in English branches. There are nearly always guests in the house. Mrs. Morton's New York and other friends, in spite of the distractions of political summer and the throes of getting settled in a new house, find Ellerslie the most restful, dreamful, delightful of placeslike the twelve fountains and seventy palm trees of Elim. One secret of this is that nothing is there for mere estentation, but to conform

to a high standard of taste. Mr. Merton quietly enjoys his farm life this summer, and talked with your correspondent with a farmer's pride of his season hay crop of 400 tons; of his seventy-five Guernsey cattle and their power as butter producers; of his dairy, with its new conviences and methods; of his Southdown sheep, his houses and barns. Politics were scarcely touched on, except when he referred to the splendld canvass Farmer Miller was making for the Governorship. Mr. Morton will vote at Rhinebeck, his first vote cast as a resident of that township, soon after which, warned by the early winter storms, the family will return to their Fifth-avenue home.

Spiders in Queer Place.

Portland Oregonian. Every one who has passed along Front street has noticed the anemometer on the Signal Service office, the machine which measures the velocity of the wind. No one who has watched the bemispherical cups on the top of the tall iron staff revolving sometimes slowly, some-times with great velocity, but seldom still, would imagine that anything would select them for an abiding place. Sergeant Glass yesterday took a reporter or the roof of the building, and lowering the instrument, showed him the cups were inhabited by spiders, who, notwithstanding that they were whirled around day and night, that they were whirled around day and night, spun their frail webs across the mouth of the cups and contrived to make a good living for they seemed contented and in good condition. There were generally three spiders in each cup, Sergeant Glass said, and their favorite resting place was on the outer side of the cup, close under the rod which runs through them. They must be a dury lot of spiders up there, and it would be interesting to knew what they are drasming about nights as they

are whirling around at the rate of no one knows how many miles a minute. The cups doubtless scoop up some flies, but it must be hard work to dispose of them in such a place. In the dial on the staff, which is a machine a little larger than a common waten and full of revolving discs and wheels, there is a spider which entered through a small hole and has now grown so large that it cannot get out. The only fixed part of the machine is the screw in the center, and on the head of this screw the spider is commonly found when the machine is examined. Sometimes he is found on the revolving disk which forms the outer rim of the face of the dial. This has small pins at short intervals, over each of which the spider steps as it comes around. A more uninteresting and monotonous life than this prisoner spider leads it is difficult to imagine.

THE STORY OF AN EXILE.

The Pitiful Case of a Russian Punished Without Cause by a Despotic Government. George Kennan, in November Century.

To me perhaps the most attractive and sympathetic of the Tomsk exiles was the Russian author, Felix Volkhofski, who was banished to Siberia for life, in 1878, upon the charge of "belonging to a society that intends, at a more or less remote time in the future, to overthrow the existing form of government." He was about thirty-eight years of age at the time I made his acquaintance, and was a man of cultivated mind, warm heart and high aspirations. He knew English well, was familiar with American history and literature, and had, I believe, translated into Russian many of the poems of Longfellow. He spoke to me with great admiration. I remember, of Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield," and recited it to me aloud. He was one of the most winning and lovable men that it has ever been my good fortune to know; but his life had been a terrible tragedy. His health had been shattered by long imprisonment in the fortress of Petropavlovsk; his hair was prematurely white; and when his face was in repose there seemed to be an expression of profound melancholy in his dark brown eyes. I became intimately acquainted with him and very warmly attached to him, and when I bade him good bye for the last time on my return from eastern Siberia, in 1886, be put his arm around me and kissed me, and said: "George Ivanovitch, please don't forget us! In bidding you good-bye I feel as if something were going out of my life that would never again come into it."

"Since my return to America I have heard from Mr. Volkhofski only once. He wrote me last winter a profoundly sad and touching letter, in which he informed me of the death of his wife by suicide. He himself had been thrown out of employment by the suppression of the liberal Tomsk newspaper, the Siberian Gazette, and his wife, whom I remember as a pale, delicate, sad-faced woman, twenty-five or thirty years of age, had tried to help him support their family of young children by giving private lessons and by taking in sewing. Anxiety and over-work had finally broken down her health; she had become an invalid, and in a morbid state of mind, brought on by unhappiness and disease, she reasoned herself into the belief that she was an incumbrance, rather than a belp, to her husband and her children, and that they would ultimately be better off if she were dead. A little more than a year ago she put an end to her unbappy life by shooting herself through the head with a pistol. Her husband was devotedly attached to her; and her death, under such circumstances and in such a way, was a terrible blow to him. In his letter to me he referred to a copy o

James Russell Lowell's poems that I had caused to be sent to him, and said that in reading "After the Burnal," he vividly realized, for the first time, that grief is of no nationality; the lines, although written by a bereaved American, expressed the deepest thoughts and feelings of a bereaved Russian. He sent me with his letter a small, worn, leather match-box, which had been given by Prince Pierre Krapetkin to his exiled brother Alexander; which the latter had left to Volkhefski; and which Volkhofski had in turn presented to his wife a short time before her death. He hoped, he said, that it would have some value to me, on account of its association with the lives of four political offenders, all of whom I have known. One of them was a refugee in London, another was an exile in Tomsk, and two had escaped the jurisdiction of the Russian government by taking their own lives.

I tried to read Volkhofski's letter aloud to my wife, but as I recalled the high character and lovable personality of the writer, and imagined what this last blow of fate must have been to such a man-in exile, in broken health, and with a family of helpless children dependent upon him-the written lines vanished in a mist of tears, and with a choking in my threat I put the letter and the little match-box away.

The Tear may whiten the hair of such a man as Felix Volkhofski in the silent bomb-proof casemates of the fortress, and he may send them in gray convict overcoats to Siberia, but a time will come, in the providence of God, when their names will stand higher than his on the roll of history, and when the record of their lives and sufferings will be a source of heroic inspiration to all Russians who love liberty and their country.

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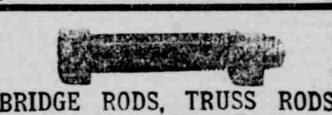
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